

\$19,730,839 Bill to Increase the Food Supply Up in House

Agriculture Committee Favorably Reports Emergency Measure

To Aid War Gardens

Proposed Legislation Also Would Promote Production of Livestock

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The emergency bill authorizing the Department of Agriculture to spend \$19,730,839 to increase production of food was ordered favorably reported to-day by the House Agriculture Committee. The bill authorizes the department to place the agriculture of the great plains regions of the West on a livestock basis and proposes extensive supervision of war garden work. Extensive work in the northern and western states to make all tillable land available for production as far as possible is contemplated. The bill provides an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 over the appropriation in the Lever food control act of 1917. Increasing the production of livestock is one of the chief aims of the department, and it is proposed to establish extensive instructive agencies for farmers, particularly in the great plains region, as a means of stimulating production of cattle and hogs. It is proposed to place beef cattle specialists in different sections of the country to assist farmers and cattlemen in conserving all good breeding cows, in preparing permanent pastures and preserving all available livestock. The department has estimated to the House Committee on Agriculture that there is sufficient feed in the south-east region to take care of from 400,000 to 600,000 cattle in addition to the number normally provided for, and it is proposed greatly to extend the work in that section.

"If the large crops of feed which were produced there during the years of sufficient rainfall had been stored in silos the drought which caused such losses during 1917 probably could have been borne without serious difficulty," the department's report states. The building of silos is urged. Increasing the production of pork, sheep and poultry and supervising war garden work on a large scale also is being undertaken. Employment of additional garden specialists in the bureau of plant industry to take care of the constantly increased requests for information from the growers of war gardens is asked. Home gardens planted last year increased from 200 to 300 per cent the department estimates.

A vast increase in the extension work of the Northern and Western states will be undertaken. An increase of \$139,000 in the appropriation for country agent work in those sections is asked.

Houseman Lever of the House Agriculture Committee has announced that an effort will be made to pass the bill as quickly as possible.

A Physiological Curiosity

When traveling in a railway car and not looking through the window one has the impression that the train is moving in an opposite direction. This is due to a sensorial error. The skin, which is the principal seat of the sense of touch, receives the vibrations transmitted to it by the motion of the car, and in its turn communicates them by uninterrupted series of telegrams over the centripetal nerves to the brain. This organ interprets them, according to the acquired habit, in quite an automatic manner. It has for these impressions a point of localization which, accustomed to receive them continuously, has become, as it were, a kind of office department, functioning to a certain point, quite independently, without giving account to the chief of the office (i. e., consciousness), who has other things to do than busy himself with this continuous and monotonous work.

As the impressions to be recorded are numerous, but little varied, the department, like all analogous offices, necessitates a certain routine to facilitate the work. It knows a few formulas, according to which it classifies the received messages under the corresponding heading. Now, it sometimes happens that these messages, on account of the inexperience of the sender, arrive quite disfigured. They are then wrongly interpreted and entered under a heading not corresponding to them. This happens in the case we are studying.

The skin, in contact with the vehicle, receives the vibrations of the motion, not all at once, but successively in its different nerve terminations. Of the latter there are a great number; but in order to simplify our illustration and render it more comprehensive, we'll consider but two, which we designate by the numbers first and second. Their vibrations will then arrive at the nerve centre in this order: First—second, first—second, etc. These, on being recorded, inform us of the motion of the car and the direction in which it proceeds. It happens, however, that sometimes, owing to the same pressure of the body or to the vibration, or other causes, some tactile corpuscles, grown lazy, fatigued, transmit slower, so that their messages arrive later, though sent earlier than those dispatched by the more active corpuscles. As a result, the order of motion in the "central station" becomes inverted, so that the latter perceives the order second—first, second—first, second—first, etc. In its automatic routine classifies them under the opposite headings, being informed and convinced that the car moves in a different direction than before, until analogous cases again re-establish the real order of the facts.

As a rule, we recur to some other means for verification. Some detail in the landscape or a glance at a fixed point outside of the car will indicate the true direction, and our consciousness will immediately accept the information given by the sight, not because it believes this sense more veracious than the others, but because between the two references the latter is in conformity with our intellectual conviction. This conviction is so certain that on other occasions the sense of sight is disregarded and we rely on the sense of touch. Thus, if our train happens to run between two others that are at a standstill, or if one of the three starts running, our eyes almost always deceive us, and we consult our feet and accept their testimony.

Thirteen Not Unlucky

That the number thirteen, contrary to the general belief, is lucky, at least as far as it affects our expeditionary army to France, is proved by the fact that, although the first detachment left on a 13th, on thirteen transports and the voyage lasted thirteen days, only the man was sick when they reached the shores of France. Authority for this happy revelation is given by Dr. Robert Davis, an American physician in the service of the Red Cross, who made it a few days ago at a meeting of the New York Merchants' Association.

Enemy Makes Ready For After-War Trade

All Lines in Germany Prepare to Offset Allies' Economic Boycott

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, May 3.—Industrial preparations for after-the-war conditions are being pursued feverishly in Germany, according to an official French dispatch from Basle to-day. It says: "The great banking houses, the navigation companies, the manufacturers of chemical products and great metallurgical companies are uniting to dominate the market and react against the economic war of the Allies. "The woolen merchants are uniting to the same end. They have founded at Bremen a society which, with the European Commercial Association, will be a council for the purchase of raw materials in Russia, Rumania and the adjacent countries. "All woolen merchants are to be admitted who before the war had on their own account imported at least 10,000 bales of wool a year. The founding of this society is considered the first step toward the woolen trust in territories under the economic influence of Germany."

Viscount Ishii Warns Against German Tricks

"Watch Lest Enemy Sow Seeds of Discord," He Says

At Dinner in Tokio

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
TOKIO, March 21.—Friendly co-operation between Japan and the United States was the spirit of the speeches delivered last night at a dinner given by the American-Japan Society in honor of Viscount Ishii, the new ambassador to Washington; the former ambassador, Aimaro Sato, and Baron Megata, the chief of the Japanese financial mission which recently visited America. Besides the guests, the speakers included Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador; Viscount Kaneko, the president of the society; Dr. H. Blake, of Yokohama, member of the executive committee, and Dr. J. Takamine, of New York.

Viscount Ishii expressed his conviction that among the many changes which are fated to be brought about by this great war the most fundamental one should be in the field of diplomacy. To his mind the German way of international dealing and pan-Germanism should be eradicated. The ambassador was convinced that justice and fairness, as well as frankness and sincerity, should be the sole guidance in all dealings between civilized nations.

An especial cause of satisfaction and gratification was found in the excellent relations actually existing between Japan and the United States. To-day there were no disturbing clouds on the horizon of the Pacific, and, in fact, the relations between Japan and America had never been so cordial and friendly as at this moment. He warned his hearers, however, that a vigilant watch must ever be maintained, lest the ever active enemy should again slip in and renew his attempts to sow the seeds of discord, as he had done with no small success in the past.

Baron Megata voiced his thanks for the sympathy, consideration and help with which his mission was received in the United States. He believed the visit would tend to a clearer and better understanding between the two nations. He said his visit had brought the Japanese into closer touch with American leaders in industry, finance, and had suggested more opportunities and possibilities for co-operative endeavor between the two nations, especially in the Far East. He urged more exchange visits between the countries in the future.

Ambassador Morris praised the accomplishments of Viscount Ishii and said that the United States was to be congratulated on his selection as ambassador to Washington.

Viscount Kaneko declared that at this critical moment of the war they should send a message to the soldiers and sailors of the Allies urging them to fight to the end and declaring that all the men and resources of the United States and Japan are ready for their support.

Index Finger as Nut Cracker

Nut crackers, which are based on leverage, make us suppose that it takes great strength to open a nut; and, in fact, every one knows from experience that without such a little machine it is hardly possible to overcome the hardness of a nut. And yet one can open hundreds of nuts in a very short time without any implement and without any effort whatever merely with the aid of the index finger.

Place the nut upon a stone or a block of wood, but so that the joint stands perpendicular. In this position hold it fast with the index finger of your left hand, strike with the right fist hard upon the index, and the nut will at once break asunder. Light blows will not accomplish the feat. One must strike hard. It may happen that the nut will fly away, but this only proves that the joint was not held in a perfectly perpendicular position, which is indispensable to success. The point of the nut should also be turned toward the chest.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty
H. P. What are the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of 1902?

In the agreement signed in London, January 30, 1902, the relations of the two powers in the China seas are defined. It is provided that if one of the signatories be involved in war, in defense of her interests in these regions, the other shall maintain strict neutrality, but if the belligerent be attacked by a second power, the other signatory shall join her ally, and that the war shall thenceforth be conducted in common, and peace made only by common agreement. It is further stipulated that neither party shall enter into a separate agreement with another power to the prejudice of the joint interests of the allies, these interests being defined as the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China and Korea and the securing therein of equal opportunities for the commerce of all nations.

Population of the Earth
In 1787 the population of the earth, according to Busching, was about 1,000 millions; in 1800, according to Fabri and Stein, only 900 millions; in 1833, according to Stein and Horschelmann, 972 millions. In 1858, Dietrich estimated it at 1,266 millions and Kolb, in 1865, at 1,220 millions. According to the latest calculations the earth is inhabited by 1,400 million happy (?) human beings.

Now is the time to buy War Savings and Thrift Stamps

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

An Interesting Display of SUMMER FURNISHINGS for Bungalows, Cottages, and Summer homes in general

has been prepared in anticipation of the rapidly approaching exodus to the seashore or countryside Unusual efforts have been made to assemble merchandise of the most desirable types and qualities. All of the prices quoted below are those of regular stock; but the values are such as will make a special appeal at this time.

Summer Home Furnishings (Fourth Floor)

Bedside Trays	\$12.50
Refreshment Baskets	16.50
Serving Trays	10.50
Tea Wagons	32.00

Summer Utilities (Fourth Floor)

Couch Hammocks, from	\$18.75 to 37.50
Beach Umbrellas, from	4.50 to 12.50
Cedar Chests 45x18x19	16.50
Japanese Draught Screens of rep, in four panels, embroidered	\$15.00
American-made and Imported Cretonnes, per yard	38c., upward
Fancy Scrims and Marquisettes per yard	38c., upward
Muslins in fancy designs, yd.	25c., upward

Summer Curtains (Fourth Floor)

Muslin Curtains, tucked and ruffled, per pair	\$1.35
Scrim Curtains	
Plain, hemstitched . . . per pair	\$1.10
Hemstitched, with Cluny edge, pair	1.55
Scotch Madras Curtains (cream color) per pair	\$2.50
Net Curtains (filet mesh), per pair	2.50

Summer Boudoir Fitments of dainty cretonnes (Fourth Floor)

Circular Pillows	\$3.75
Waste Baskets	3.25
Work Stands	2.75
Desk Sets (four pieces)	2.50
Dresser Scarfs	1.50
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, each	1.00

Summer Linens (Fourth Floor)

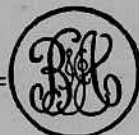
All-linen Damask Table Cloths each \$4.75, 6.00, 8.00, upward
All-linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen, \$6.00, 7.50, 8.50, 10.50, upward
All-linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, per dozen \$7.75, 10.00, 12.00, upward
Union Huckaback Towels (linen-and-cotton) hemstitched per dozen \$4.00, 5.40 & 6.00
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, per dozen \$2.75, 4.50 & 6.00
Bungalow Luncheon Sets (13 pieces) of cream linen, scalloped in blue or white, per set \$2.25
Dresser Scarfs to match, in three sizes, each 90c., \$1.10 & 1.25
Tea Napkins
machine-scalloped and embroidered, per dozen \$3.90
Fine Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets (25 pieces) per set \$7.50

Summer Bed Furnishings (Fourth Floor)

White Blankets	
Single size	per pair \$7.50 & 9.00
Double size	per pair 8.50 & 10.00
Colored Cotton Blanket Throws	
each	\$4.75
Satin-finish Bedspreads	
With plain hems:	
Single size	each \$4.25
Double size	each 5.75
Crinkled Dimity Bedspreads	
(Summer weight)	
Single size	each \$2.25
Double size	each 3.40

Summer Rugs (Fifth Floor)

Hit-or-miss Homespun Rugs
Sizes 30x60 ins. to 9x12 feet, \$1.50 to 12.00
Hand-woven Cotton Rugs
Sizes 3x6 feet to 9x12 feet, \$12.00 to 65.00
Braided Rugs
in small sizes \$6.25 to 30.00
Bathroom Rugs (washable) \$3.00 to 11.00
and
Formosa Fibre Porch Rugs
Sizes 3x6 feet to 9x12 feet, \$8.00 to 60.00



An Advance Sale of Summer Cotton Frocks

to be held to-morrow (Monday), in the Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor,

will offer a goodly number of new and dainty models at very special prices.

Frocks of Cotton Etamine	
white or colored; in a sleeveless jacket model or with organdie waist	\$9.50
Frocks of Cotton Voile	
In colored check; or in white with color combination	\$6.90
In colored figure effect	7.50
In plaid or dotted effect; or in checked voile with sleeveless jacket of crepe, \$11.50	
In white or colors; with tucked and frilled shirtwaist	\$13.50

Also Separate Cotton Skirts
Several attractive styles in fine-quality white cotton gabardine, variously priced at \$4.90, 5.75 & 7.50
One smart style in cotton satin, at \$7.50

The Remaining Stock of French Hand-embroidered Robes (Semi-made)

will be placed on sale, commencing to-morrow (Monday), for immediate clearance, at the extraordinarily reduced prices of

\$16.50, 25.00, 42.00 & 48.00 each

Among these Robes are some in all-white, embellished (in addition to the beautiful embroidery) with real hand-made filet lace; in others, the embroidery is accentuated with color. All are worth very much more than the prices quoted.

(Lace Department, First Floor)

B. Altman & Co.
request that merchandise for Credit or Exchange be returned within Seven Days

A Large Quantity of Woman's Imported Lingerie (all hand-embroidered)

will be on Special Sale to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday at prices that represent exceptional values.

The Sale will offer both French and Philippine undergarments, all fashioned of the daintiest materials and ornamented with beautifully executed needlework.

Nightrobes, \$1.95, 2.25, 2.85 to 3.25
Chemises . . . 1.45, 1.75, 2.25 & 3.50
Envelopes . . . 1.35, 1.90, 2.25 to 3.75
Drawers 2.25 & 2.90
Combinations . . . 1.90, 2.75 & 3.90
Corset Covers 2.10 & 2.75
Petticoats 2.95 & 3.25
Dressing Sacques (very special) . . . 6.75

(The prices quoted above do not, in every instance, apply to both French and Philippine undergarments)

(Second Floor)